THE LONDON TIMES" CORRESPONDENT LEARNS THAT SUCH IS THE CASE.

PREMIER CANOVAS SAYS THAT NO CABINET CHANGES ARE IMMINENT-WEYLER TO KEEP AWAY FROM PINAR DEL

RIO-THE CASE OF DR.

London, Jan. 7 .- "The Times" will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Havana correspondt dated January 6. In it he says he learns from a private and generally trustworthy source that Antonio Maceo, who was reported to have been killed through treachery at Punta Brava, still alive. He is severely wounded, but is making favorable progress toward recovery.

The correspondent adds that he himself thinks g unlikely that Maceo is alive, but says it is not impossible

He also says that the return of General Weyler to Havana without forcing the rebels in Pinar del Rio to surrender may be regarded as proof of his failure.

It is officially reported that Gomez, with a large force of rebels, is in the Province of Santa Clara, advancing westward. Insurgents com-pletely destroyed the town of Bainoa, province of Havana, on January 4.

Madrid, Jan. 7 .- Señor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister, personally denies that there is any foundation whatever for the reports of impending changes in the Spanish Ministry which have been in circulation within the last few

The Cortes will meet in April, when important measures will be submitted to it by the Govern-

An official dispatch from Havana says that General Weyler will intrust the military operations in the Province of Pinar del Rio to another commander while he himself will direct decisive operations against the rebels in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas.

is also said that he has given permission to the sugar planters to resume work on their

Havana, Jan. 7.-The Spanish residents of Guanabocoa held a torchlight procession last night in honor of Colonel Fonsdeviela, the military commander at that place. A banquet was given later, at which complimentary and patic speeches were made and toasts given, proceedings ended with a ball in the Spanish

General Weyler has refused to allow a demon

General Weyler has refused to allow a demonstration in his honor that his admirers had intended to make to-night.

Dr. Betancourt, a dentist of this city and a maturalized American citizen, who was arrested here last month as a political suspect, will be gied by a civil court. The charges which he will have to answer are that he was connected with conspirators who formed groups in the Central Park for the spread of the rebel propagands, and received and distributed rebel letters.

THE DAUNTLESS REFUSED CLEARANCE. Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 7 .- Although the steam tug Dauntless is in custody of an officer of the evenue cutter Boutwell as a result of her last trip, ch she returned Monday night, her owner, W. A. Bishee, this morning applied for clearance papers for the steamer to go to Nuevitas, Cuba, a cargo of arms and ammunition. Collector Hopkins refused to grant the clearance until authorized to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury. At the request of the owner, he telegraphed to the Secretary for permission to clear the vessel. Secretary Carlisle teplied, ordering the Collector to refuse clearance until further orders. The officers of the Dauntless still deny that they have been to Cuba.

A DINNER TO THE CABINET.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND GIVE THEIR FIRST STATE ENTERTAIN-MENT OF THE SEASON.

Washington, Jan. 7.-The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Cabinet. It was the first state dinner of the season, and was the occasion of brilliant festivity. the state dming-room, where covers were laid for thirty-six, the floral decorations gave pink and green effects. Golden Gate roses and maidenhair ferns were massed in a large oval plaque in the tre of the table, and tall stands of the longstemmed roses were at the ends. The large, half-open, pink-tinted rosebuds, in the feathery green erns, together with pink-shaded wax lights, set off the table beautifully. Garlands of asparagus ung from the chandellers across to the mantels, he window recesses were filled with palms, and thished and sparkled like fire.

Palms and other tropical foliage gave a superb

setting to the big East Room, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland received their guests. Red roses and white hyacinths banked the mantels, while wreaths and shields of holly on the walls preserved the memory of the hollday time. A full orchestra of the Marine Band played throughout

nking in the wife of the Vice-President, who sat on his right, the wife of the Secretary of State sitting on his left. Mrs. Cleveland went in with the Vice-President, who sat on her right, the Secretary of State sitting on her left. The other guests were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Inverior and Mrs. Francis, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Francis, the Secretary of the House of Representatives and Mrs. Reed, Senator and Mrs. Vilas. Senator Hale, ex-Postmaster-General End Mrs. Wilse, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson, wife of ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson, also a guest at the White House; ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, Representative and Mrs. Harrison, of Alabama, President Patton, of Princeton University: Mrs. Perrine, a guest at the White House; and Miss Alice Lee, of Washington.

Washington.

The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Dickinson and Mr. and Mrs. Vitas members of President Cleveland's first Cabinet circle, and Mr. and Mrs. Rissell and Hoke Smith, former members of his present Cabinet circle, gave a delightful reunion atmosphere to the dinner party.

RISING WATERS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 7 .- A slight rise in the river for the twelve hours ending at 6 p. m. kept steamboat men and shippers in an anxious mood to-day. All the extup of the levee under the elevated railroad tracks. The lumber yards on the flats north of the city will not be touched until there is a two-foot additional rise, and the heavy loss in that quarter will not streams to the Mi-sissippi and Missouri are encouretreams to the Mississippi and Missouri are encour-aging. The Osage River, which drains the south-sm half of the State, and has a record for sudden and disastrous floods, has begun to recede, leaving many washouts. Frisco trains delayed for two days by the washout near St. Claire, Mo., returned here last night, bringing a few of the passengers back with them. A large force of men is at work now, and trains are only one hour benind schedule time.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Charles Frohman has secured the American rights for Sardou's "Spiritisme," in which Sarah Bernhardt is soon to appear in Paris. It will be played at the Knickerbocker Theatre on February 17. Miss Virginia Harmed will play Bernhardt's part.

MACEO ALIVE AFTER ALL? olives imported from Italy. Besides this, the Vice-President has a large lemon grove in San Diego County, and 800 acres of bare land in Riverside.

FEDERATED ARTISTS AT DINNER.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING AT WHICH ART'S NEEDS AND FUTURE ARE DISCUSSED.

At the annual dinner of the Fine Arts Federation in the American Fine Arts Building, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh-st., last evening, was a large representation of American artists. A large number of members of the society, as well as many out-of-town guests, had been invited, and the banquet hall was crowded with those who had availed themselves of the opportunity to hear many well-known speakers. The walls of the main banquet hall were richly hung with tapestry on a crimson background. Great wreaths of gilded oak leaves were placed over the wall at each end of the room, and whole illuminated by concealed electric lights. The tables were tastily decorated with silver candelabra with colored shades, and mingled with them were vases of cut flowers. Radiating from the main table were many others. Covers laid for over five hundred guests and members of the society

The Federation is composed of the following art organizations: National Academy of Design, New-York Chapter American Institute of Architects, American Water Color Society, Society of American Artists, the Mural Painters, the Architectural League of New-York, American Fine Arts Society, Municipal Art Society of New-York, Society Beaux Arts Architects and the National Sculpture It embodies nearly all the artistic world of New-York. Its chief aim is to unite the various societies in the city and the country at large, and to impress more effectively upon the public mind the

great importance of art in its many phases. Among the guests last evening were many prom inent New-York artists, with their wives and daughters. Just off the main banquet hall was a small hall, profusely decorated with some of the latest designs for gaudy French posters, and in this present in the banquet hall, could not be accommodated there. Among those present were E. D. Adams, E. A. Abbey, Millard Armstrong, S. P. Avery, Carroll Beckwith, L. B. Bangs, E. H. Bell, H. K. Bush-Brown, H. W. Cannon, J. W. Champ-ney, Kenyon Cox, P. De Luce, Theodore De Lemos, H. B. Dominick, Henry P. Dugro, F. Crowninshield, Harry Fenn, Bar Farree, Ashbel P. Fitch, D. C. French, W. H. Frost, R. W. Gibson, A. D. F. lin, F. B. Hersog, Robert Hewitt, Richard M. Hunt, E. A. Josselyn, S. H. Kauffman, E. H. Kendall, James H. King, Isidor Konti, Otto Kiliani, John La Farge, C. R. Lamb, Joseph Lyman, Will H. Low, Charles B. Mapes, W. R. Mead, Pringle Mitchell, W. Clarke Noble, Benjamin C. Porter, W. Romeyn, Julian Scott, W. T. Smedley, George N. Smillie, F. Hopkinson Smith, Augustus St. Gaudens, George H. Story, Russell Sturgis, M. Schuy-ler, Charles Scribner, Louis C. Tiffany, Spencer Trask, Thomas Tryon, H. Van Ingen, Douglas Volk, Colonel George E. Waring, jr., John F. Welr, W. Whittredge, Thomas W. Wood and W. E.

troduced the following speakers: Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design; John La Fange, Prest-dent of the Mural Painters; Richard Watson Gilder President of the Public Art League of America Park Commissioner W. S. Stiles, F. Hopkinson Public Library; Howard Russell Butler, President f the American Fine Arts Society; Colotel Bruce Price, Professor Warren P. Laird, President Cook. President of the Beaux Arts Society of Architects: Edward Robinson, of the Museum of Arts, Boston, and Frederic Crowninshield, of the Mural Painters.

The president in the course of his speech said: "In this grand new edifice, the gift of George W. Vanderbilt, we meet to-night to listen to words interest to us as an art federation, from some of our notable public men, who in their respective de power over municipal art. The object of our federation is to reach all departments of art in this country and to unite into one body many of the art leagues and academies of our city. Thus we can have a substantial backing in any project we may deem advisable to suggest for public benefit. As a body we can settle points of dispute for the whole artistic world better and more expeditiously than any one or any two societies acting independently. Practical unanimity in art questions is what we are after, and that will bring public topics to a successful issue. If we are unanimous in our desires we can ask the press and the public to co-operate with proposed schemes which the artistic world of New-York desires in the way of beautifying buildings, parks and private homes. The standard of expense in this country prevents American artists competing with European artists, and depends entirely on our protective system. We, as artists, cannot exist under a protective system. We have 3,000 members; we must use our influence to alleviate such wrongs.

Controller Fitch was next introduced, and said in part: This city is the home of music, architecture, painting and sculpture, and in this respect stands partments are capable of wielding a tremendous

part: 'This city is the home of music, architecture, painting and sculpture, and in this respect stands alone between two oceans. We must and shall have the American home of art between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth sts. on the island of Manhattan. But to make it more secure in our midst we must do as several individuals did to establish music and opera, we must work unitedly, actuated by the same motives—to benefit our society and our city. More than the value of money we value those things which this Federation is trying to bring about.' "This city is the home of music, architectu Thomas W. Wood, John La Farge and F. Hop-

A THIEF CHASE IN FIFTH-AVE.

ALLEGED TO HAVE TRIED TO ROB A YOUNG WOMAN NEAR THE CATHEDRAL

Miss Anita Driscoll, a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Sixty-seventh-st. and Lexing-ton-ave., will appear in Yorkville Court this morning to prosecute a young footpad, who attempted last evening to snatch her purse, which she car-ried in her hand. Miss Driscoil had just left St. Patrick's Cathedral when the prisoner, who gave his name as Chatfield, and said he was a lawyer. made the attempt at highway robbery. She clung made the attempt at nighway robber. So close to her money, however. He then dashed down Fifth-ave, followed by Miss Driscoil and a crowd shouting "Stop thief." At Forty-ninth-st, he turned toward Madison-ave, where he was captured by Policeman Keenan, who locked him in the Fifty-first-st, station. He denied his guilt, and said he was a respectable lawyer. He said he lived at a hotel at Greenwich and Cortiandt sts.

IS MARS INHABITED?

PROFESSOR KEELER'S WAY OF INVESTIGATING

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

The presence of an atmosphere is, of course, a question of prime importance in deciding whether a planet is or is not inhabited. "No, air, no life," may not be entirely true in Mars, but from our standpoint it seems most probable. And astronomers are still more than uncertain whether there is air on Mars or not. Some think there is, others think not.

Professor Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, says there is none. But his investigations that led him to this opinion have all been visual—that is, eye observation with the spectroscope. Professor Keeler, of the Allegheny Observatory, is using the photographic method with the spectroscope, and thinks its results will be much more reliable, as the photograph shows hundreds of lines in the spectrum that are not visible to the eye.

More is now in opposition, and in excellent post-

photograph shows hundreds of lines in the spectrum that are not visible to the eye.

Mars is now in opposition, and in excellent position for observation, better than at the last opposition in October, 1894, and in some respects better than in the famous opposition of August, 1892. Though not so bright as then, when it attracted wide attention, as it hung in the skies like a brilliant ball of fire for a mouth or more, it now has a large northern declination, which means that it gets very much higher above the horizon and can be seen much more clearly through a telescope. The planet rises a little before sunset, and at 6 o'clock can be seen well up above the eastern horizon.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. WHAT IT HAS DONE IN GREAT BRITAIN TO RE-

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Every fair-minded citizen must indorse your timely leader. "The Municipal Problem." in your issue of the 28th, favoring a wise municipal ownership, such as one finds in Glasgow and Paris. Now, under the aegis of the "Greater New-York," let us see to it that we no longer sell our fran-chises except for full and ample recompense. Glasgow owns her own gas and water works, rallways, etc., and, having on the New Year a revenue suffi cient for all purposes, will levy no taxes; and Paris in another way so controls and benefits by corporations to whom she grants privileges that the burdens upon her taxpayers are greatly municipality. New-York is richly endowed, espeholdings; and, now that we are to have a new de Municipal Assembly to grant franchises are to be nues should not increase and taxation be reduced.

And, in this connection, won't The Tribune enlighten its readers a little more on the vexed question of socialistic ideas and efforts, their intent and power for good or harm to State and city? Is it not full time to aid in correcting the impression that socialism is in any way related to anarchism? As the socialist wants more government (the State Anarchist wants no government at all, there surely the social reformers and trades-union men in Loning schoolhouses for the city at less than the contract prices was a gain for the best interests of the community, and this is what municipal socialism would do.

When we look at the question rightly, does not the true socialist spirit, in an industrial and e nomic sense, mean a collective production and an excessive gains of individualism through monopolies and trusts, to increase the relative amou goes to the laborer out of the combined and interest to be applied more equally for the benefit of all? Now, as has been proved in Glasgow Berlin and several of the English cities, the own-ership by the municipality of railroads, tramways, waterworks and gas manufactories, the telegraph, baths, laundries, slaughter-houses, industrial edu-cation schools, etc., has all tended to this result by increasing the revenues, decreasing the taxes by increasing the revenues, decreasing the tax and promoting the comfort and health of the pe

the popularity enjoyed by Joseph Chamberlain mong the people of England is largely due to his ndeavors to extend municipal socialism, even to he extent of State or municipal annuities or penion funds, to provide for sickness and against a clipless old age. Along these lines Berlin has one great things, and Denmark pays a pension opersons over sixty-two out of moneys from the ax on beer. In both France and England the capacity, schoolhouses and public works have built at a saving of thousands of dollars t community, as compared to what the same would have cost if done by private corporata

wever we may feel disposed personally toward subject of this message of the new socialism

FOR WOMEN WHO TAKE OFF THEIR HATS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you allow me, through your columns, o make a suggestion which, if adopted, would, I believe, encourage and increase the willings ladies are beginning to show to take off their hats at public performances? This year the management of the Metropolitan Opera House prints in its programmes a request that ladies occupying seats in the orchestra will not wear hats during the performance, adding that they can be left with the attendant at the cloakroom free of charge. The cloakroom is all very well, but would not the end in view be more likely to be attained if, in the corridors through which every one passes in leaving the opera house, there were placed one or two large mirrors such as are frequently found in theatre lobbles?

In the evening, at the opera, the large majority of ladies in the orchestra come without hats, but at the matinees they all come with hats, and almany do not. Dodging behind masses of millinery

An opera matines is of necessity a long performance, and to add to it the delay of pushing one's way to the cloakroom through the crowds thronging every passageway would be to most people very inconvenient and annoying-would be impos-sible to the many who were hurrying to catch a rain to take them out of town. In nine cases out of ten the lady who takes off her hat during a performance puts it on again before leaving her seat, and if when upon reaching home and looking in the glass to see herself as others have been see-ing her she finds that she has been passing through the streets or seated in brilliantly lighted cable-cars with a hat at an undestrable angle the at the next performance she attends will be much exit of a theatre or opera house a passing glance will assure a lady whether her hat is straight, and if it is not, a few brief touches will set that

and if it is not, a few brief touches will set the matter right.

Ladies are beginning to realize the admiration and gratitude felt toward them when at theatre or opera they take off their hats. Let us do everything to avoid the possibility of their regretting their benevolence. When ladies are requested to take off their hats it is wise that we do all we can to facilitate their complying with the request. It is right that we do so, in grafitude to them—the gratitude that has been defined as a lively appreciation of favors to come.

A FREQUENT OPERA-GOER.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

PLAIN WORDS FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Thank you for the editorial, "Social Reform Needed," in to-day's Tribune. May it be strong enough to answer as a "snubbing-post" that will hold the social craft until the tide of pruriency

Thirty years or more ago I lived in a Western tertainment was given. In that day it was not dignified by the name vaude/ille, but was called "free and easy," and as a young man I attended the performance, but was careful to sneak in, as it was not considered good style to visit such places, and more especially so for those who had pride in their social position. Yet based on the taste of to-day, the performance was not bad-not bad enough to be good. The girls wore short skirts-not very short. They danced very good ligs, and sung songs of modest character, all of which pleased. There was no suggestiveness and no effort apparent to cater to a lewd taste. The order of entertainment was simply low class. The social element, whose opinion governed the town, said the show was demoralizing, and after a few years of varying prosperity or lack of it the business ceased.

Now, if this character of entertainment was demoralizing then, where have we drifted to? Your good words are very plain, and "he who runs may rend" and understand. Public opinion is a ploneer. May you keep sounding the alarm until you arouse it.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1897.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLACE OF LEADERSHIP. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have a very sincere admiration for The Tribune. It has been my daily newspaper for more than six years. I have also read "The London Times," while residing in that city, and I believe it just to say that The Tribune holds the same place of leadership in America that "The Times" holds in England. WILLIAM O. WEEDEN. Summit, N. J., Dec. 30, 1886.

"TWINKLES" GREATLY APPRECIATED To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "Twinkles" forms a most attractive supple-

ment and is greatly appreciated.
S. E. E. POOTE. Santa Cruz, Col., Dec. 21, 1895.

To the Editor of The Tribune. principles of The Tribune and myself came so nearly akin that we were both "in it" at the outset, and I have read one edition or another of The Tribune since its starting pariod. I have always admired the able manner in which The Tribune has been conducted, its cleanness and good Re-publicanism, even though on this latter point I may differ with some. But it pleases me, and I hope

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. it will continue to stand firm against "bossism" and for whatever is good for the masses of the people and not for the advantage of a ring.

JOHN KING.

Salem, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1896

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF WANTED. EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION OF THE CLEVELAND POLICY SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY RETURN

TO REPUBLICAN PRACTICES To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: When the Republicans in the Congressional elections of 1894 swept the country. East, West, North and South, by unprecedented majorities, choosing 2% members, as against 164 Dem and 7 topulists, what did it mean? When the aggregate Republican plurality of votes for Con-gressman cast in those elections reached the enormous sum of 1,354,000, as against an aggregate Democratic and Populist combined plurality of 311,000, giving a net Republican plurality of 1.043,000, which is about 300,000 greater than the plurality given Mr. McKinley in the late election, what did it mean? When every election of State and National importance held since 1852 has shown tremendous and reiterated Republican victories or large Republican gains, what do they mean? masses of the Republican party rose spontage as one man and demanded the nomination of William McKinley for the Presidency rather than Mr. Reed, Mr. Morton, Mr. Allison or Mr. Cullom, what did it mean?

dicts meant at least one thing-emphatic con-demnation of the Cleveland tariff policy as ex-

pressed in the Wilson-Gorman act. The Cleveland

Administration has developed no other policy than

this affecting the interests of all classes -laborin ... manufacturing, financial and commercial. been upon Republican lines-for sound money and the preservation of National credit. Its foreign policy, while weak and shuffling, save in the Venezuela case, where it was patriotic and courageous, has aroused no popular antagonism Its tariff policy, therefore, has been the burning issue in all these elections, which have so emphaticratic party. The Wilson bill has been on trial, and the popular verdict has been overwhelmingly against it. It has been tried in the balance and found wanting. The people have compared the splendid results of Protection, the wonderful pros-perity of the whole land under the Harrison Administration, when the McKinley tariff came to turn our harvests into gold and our workshops raged and indignant people have stamped their al of condemnation in plain and deeply imprinted letters all over this act for "moderate protection and revenue," for such the Wilson Tariff act was repudiate it with an emphasis that is irresistible. And what do the masses of the Republican party low demand of Congress? Do they not demand a return to the Republican policy of Protectio Kinley mean a popular indorsement of his tariff. prosperity? Did it not imply a demand for the re-enactment of that very "McKinley bill," wisely and wonderfully made, or the formation of a new tariff upon protection lines not a whit struction can be given that splendid nomination, No other meaning can be attached to the emphatic Republican majorities since 1892 than that the masses of our people earnestly desire a return to that Republican policy which has been the glory of the Nation.

the free-trade Democracy to claim that without Mr. McKinley would have been "snowed under." Olivers. Had it not been for the strong promisof the St. Louis platform that the Republican party, if again returned to power, would once more give the Nation prosperity under Protection; had made daily during the campaign, and for his sterling letter of acceptance, in took firm ground in favor of Protection; had it Republican party would be true to the people if have been buried under a snowbank of ballots so Democracy would not have sufficed to thaw him

Nothing saved the Republican party from utter save its pledge for Protection. While, therefore, we may acknowledge with sultable gratitude th votes cast for Mr. McKinley by a forlorn Democracy, turned out-of-doors by its own man-agers, and may confess an admiration for its good sense and patriotism under trying conditions, we must not forget that for every such vote brought to McKinley by the gold Democracy there came lifty votes east by Beaching to support a policy of "ample and thorough pro-tection to American labor and capital." Com-pared with this solid support of thorough-going Republicanism, the contribution from the gold Democracy figures like the small dust in the balance.

The elections of 1899 to.

Democracy figures like the small dust in the balance.

The elections of 1833, 1894 and 1895, for Congressional and State candidates, proved clearly that a very considerable element in the Democratic party favors a protectice policy. That element, united with the Republican party in 1894, gave Coffin, the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, the unprecedented plurality of more than 17,399, at the same time electing Morton Governor of New-York by a plurality exceeding 125,099. The same combinations in Connecticut and New-York in 1896 would have carried those States overwhelmingly for the Republicans without the aid of a single "zill" free-trade ballot. The tame conditions existed throughout the East and Middle West. The large Democratic element favoring Protection in New-York New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Indiam, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and other States united with the Republicans would have made all those States safe for McKinley had there never been a rumpus in the Chicago Convention nor an Indiamapolis ticket.

The Republican party is under no obligation whatever to the gold Democracy which should lead it to waver for one moment in its demand of the present Congress for "a tariff which will protect."

whatever to the gold Democracy which should lead it to waver for one moment in its demand of the present Congress for "a tariff which will protect."

Nothing could be falser to the verdicts given in all our popular elections within the last four years than the formation by our incoming Administration of a tariff on any other lines than those primarily of protection. To the "tariff reform" Demogracy belongs the theory and practice of a "tariff for revenue." There is no Republicanism in such a policy. From 1801 to 1833 the Republicanism in such a policy. From 1801 to 1833 the Republicanism in such a policy. From 1801 to 1833 the Republican party was not afraid or ashamed to enuncint and stand by the principle of Protection first, revenue second—well knewing by long experience that Protection always assures revenue. To-day the only line of demarcation which separates the Republican from the Democratic party is the line drawn between Frotaction and revenue, when the Republican party abundons the doctrine of Protection as of first importance in any tariff and piaces revenues before it, its days are numbered, it ceases to be the Republican party, it comes to the level of Democracy, and is undeserving of popular support.

These thoughts are suggested by the efforts apparently now making in Congress to construct a new tariff with revenue as the prime object and Protection the secondary. There are loud whisperings that this new tariff is to be "conservative" and so adjusted to the nerves of "tariff reformers" and "conservative" Republicans as to disarm their active opposition. This abandonment of the Republican principle is deemed essential to the passage of such a tariff through a Senate where Democratic votes may be needed.

We mistake the temper of Mr. McKinley and of the Republican Congress which is to come line power March 4 if such a habrid tariff as that apparently contemplated by Mr. Dingley will meet with any considerable degree of approval No protection less effective than that afforded by the ideal McKinley t

A GOOD THING.

in July; and no answer having been received, a request was made that an answer should be given before December, that the President might men-tion it in his Message. Nothing came from Lord Sallsbury, and I did not wonder that Cleveland

Two or three months ago a letter sent by Lord Salisbury to the President was found in the South Salisbury to the President was found in the Souna African mail. I do not know that any cause was given, but the "total depravity of inanimate things" may be responsible. I instantly put the two things together, and have wondered that the papers had not done so. President Cleveland has always been a favorite with England. "The Times" lamented that President Cleveland had not been as neutral on the Venezuela question as on that between Cuba and Spain. It may have been a strunate circumstance, as it has led to arbitration, etc. A CONSTANT READER. New-York, January 1, 1897.

A STATEN ISLAND COMEDY.

HOW A RESIDENT VIEWS THE WAR BETWEEN THE RIVAL PLECTRIC PATEROADS To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Those of your readers who are not residents of Staten Island were doubtless much mystified a fortnight ago over the reports of hostilities between the Trustees of the village of New-Brighton, on the one hand, and the employes of the Staten "Syndicate," on the other, the latter being engaged in laying a track through Castleton-ave, under authority or an invalidated contract.

As the franchise for the construction of the same has now been given definitely by the Trustees to the Midland Electric Railroad, and as the facts in your contemporaries, may I not crave space for

The contest now ended has extended over fifteen months, and in view of the methods resorted to may be safely set down as one of the most extraordinary ever waged in any portion of Greater tactics of the Staten Island Electric road, which only counts among its shareholders magnates of the Standard Oil Company (Messrs, Henry H. Rogers and Thomas F. Ryan), but is reported to iam C. Whitney and John D. Crimmins, of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York. A resume of the incidents of the last twelvementh wilt reveal a very curious comedy played for the beneof taxpayers of Richmond County, they may find

For the benefit of those unacquainted with the topography of the island, it is necessary to explain that the shore line of the Staten Island Electric road extends from Holland Hook, where it connects with a ferry to Elizabethport, N. J., to South Beach, beyond St. George, the landing place of the ferry-boars to New-York of the Rapid Transit of the Staten Island Electric road to prevent the Midland Electric Corporation from building a line through Castleton-ave., and thus finding, at its eastern terminus, an outlet to St. George, the Midland having already constructed a line through West Castleton-ave. from Columbia-st. to Broadway. In point of fact the Staten Island Electric road no more needs a branch line through East Castleton-ave, than the proverbial coach needs a would have to provide omnibuses to transport patrons to its main line at the junction of that boroughfare and Richmond Terrace. Its opposition evidently has been caused solely by a prevent what it considers a rival corporation from reaching a natural outlet at St. George

On January 25, 1895, the Board of Trustees of the village of New-Brighton passed a resolution to the et that in case of its granting its consent to the he corporate limits the said consent should not mpany to which the same is granted should "deof \$10,000." On December 3, 1895, such consent was given to the Staten Island Electric Railroad Com pany to build a railroad on Castleton-ave, on the ondition expressly stated that the company com-On December 19, 1895, an additional resolution was passed stipulating that within thirty days of its and the doing of any work under the same, the said railroad company should file with the Clerk of the village a penal bond in the penalty of \$10,000.

Railroad Company never complied. It is true that | a contract was drawn up and rigned, but no bond was filed, and no sum of \$10,000 was placed in the hands of any trust company. About a week after the expiration of the thirty days, within which period the contract was to have been signed and the general stipulations compiled with, the president of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. Then was because of the Board of Trustees died. The Board of Trustees died to the Connelly, Kingsten.

S. E. Wood & wife, Davids Island.

J. L. Wood, Davids Island.

J. Dupper & wife, Bridge
J. P. Dunn & wife, Bridge
J. Dunn & a contract was drawn up and rigned, but no bond the "Syndicate" to prevent the reorganization of two of their men purposely absenting themselves from the meetings for weeks to effect this object. from the meetings for weeks to effect this object. The reorganization was, however, accomplished finally by the appointment as Trustee of Mr. Seaton, a friend of the Midland road. On June 18 the Board received a report from its Committee on Railroads, recommending the reschiding of the consent given previously to the Staten Island Electric Company, on the ground that the latter had failed either to deposit the \$10,000 or to file a penal bond for that amount within the stipulated thirty days, and for other reasons.

ment of the facts, but in one case argument was heard and a decision was given in favor of the Board.

At last, on July 6, the "Syndicate" decided to make the tender of the cash and the bond, but the Board then refused to accept them. A few days afterward Mr. Seaton's term of office expired, and, a supporter of the Staten Island Electric road being chosen in his place, the Board became tied again. Thus matters remained until last month, when one of the Trustees who had hitherto sided with the "Syndicate" became convinced that the interests of the village would be served best by giving the franchise to the Midland road. His decision became known, and caused the adoption of the tactics to which the "Syndicate" resorted, as duly reported in The Tribune on December 12, 13, 14 and 15. At this point, it will be seen, the comedy degenerates into a broad farce.

Having obtained possession of the invalidated contract above referred to, through what is held by a majority of the Board of Trustees to have been an act of official mailfeasance on the part of their president, and in view of the fact that the franchise would in all probability be repealed at the meeting of the Board on December 15, the Staten Island Electric Company set vehemently at work, late on Saturday, December 12, to construct their line, and continued so doing until they were thaily stopped by an injunction. In the mean time their empleyes were arrested by the Trustees, but were at once bailed out and set to work again, while the Trustees themselves were in turn brought became worse confounded. To make the farce still broader, the "Syndicate" succeeded in enlisting on their side not only the entire police force of the village, but a formidable array of deputy-sheriffs, for whose services the taxpayers of the county may be called upon to pay.

All this targy activity, however, proved to be in

on their side not only the entire police force of the village, but a formidable array of deputy-sheriffs, for whose services the taxpayers of the county may be called upon to pay.

All this tardy activity, however, proved to be in vain, as the Trustees proceeded, on the evening of December 15, to rescind the resolution by which the disputed franchise had been given to the Staten Island Electric Raliroad Company, and then to pass another awarding it to the Midland road. In this decision, I am assured, the Trustees are upheld almost unanimously by the residents of the interior of the Island, whose interests are identical with those of the latter corporation, which has during the exciting scenes of the last fifteen months pursued a manly and straightforward course. It has made no promises that it has not kept, and obtained no franchises merely for the purpose of heading off a rival road. A newcomer on the island, it has gained friends rapidly, and now that its way is clear to St. George it proposes. I understand, to push that and its other branches rapidly to completion. On September 3, 1986, the Staten Island Electric Company began its fight against the Midland by filing a blanket application for franchises over nearly every avenue and street in the village of New-Brighton, while at the same meeting a protest from sixty leading clizens was received, calling attention to the fact that a contract signed by the company and dated March 18, 1885, to build a road on certain streets had not been carried out. The second anniversary of the signing of the contract will soon be here, and the line is not built yet.

It is the carrying out of such a policy that has also redited the Staten Island Electric Company in the estimation of many Staten Islanders. The latter applear to be entirely in accord with The Tribune editorial of December 15, in which the demonstration on Castleton-ave, is referred to as making "the law look extremely foolsh," and the observation is added that, although "strategical operations of this sort are New-Haven, Conn., January I. 1897.

A GOOD THING.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir. "Twinkies" is a good thing, as good as "Puck," "Judge" or "Life," in fact, I like it better than either of those papers, because it has so many good photographs of persons and interesting sketches of various thinks. I must report that we Republicans have lost Mr. Hort. I always the compared its strings over nearly every avenue and street in the strings over nearly every avenue and street in the strings over nearly every avenue and street in the strings over nearly every avenue and street in the strings over nearly every avenue and street in the strings over nearly every avenue and street in the strings over nearly every avenue and street in the strings over nearly every avenue.

THE GREATEST AND BEST PAPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir. Allow me to contratuate The Tribune upon the continued improvements it is making and the new features it is adding to the paper. It is the extraction of the same very in which The Tribune were not according to the continued of many Staten Island Electic Company in the continued of the paper. It is the extraction of the same a reader of The Weekly in early youth, then a subscriber to The Semi-Weekly, and now for twenty-three years have root of course, in railroad development, they have allowed the continued of the paper.

Lebanon, Penn., Dec. S. 1898.

PERHAPS A FORTUNATE THING.

To the Editor of The Tribune carefully, I knew that a letter on the subject had been sent to Lord Salisbury

To the Editor of The Tribune carefully, I knew that a letter on the subject had been sent to Lord Salisbury

The deepest bore-hole in the surfield to the same in the twenty completed to the same in the same in the same stand, to push that and its other branches railed. The new stand, to push that and its other branches railed, in the same and street in the same interesting and the company and dated March 13, the same interesting and the complete in the country of the significant to the same interesting an

NOT TO PARADE ON SUNDAY.

TROOP F WILL BE RECEIVED BY NATIONAL GUARDSMEN NOT IN UNIFORM

Arrangements have been made by those in chi of the Military Tournament to be held next week at Madison Square Garden for the reception of the crack Troop F, of the 3d United States Cavalry, which is coming to take part in the celebration. As the troop is expected to arrive at the Grand Central Station on Sunday morning, the reception will not be marked by any parade of uniformed soldiers, but it is expected that over two hundred members of the National Guard will be at the station. Many prominent officers have also signified their h of participating in the reception. Among them are Colonel George M. Smith, of the 69th Regiment: Colonel McCoskry Butt, 12th Regiment; Captain Nelson, of the 2d Battery; Lieutenant Claus, of Troop C; Lieutenant Wise, of the 13th United States Infantry; General Howard Carroll, Major George Gillon, of the 14th Regiment, and Captain Charles Sieter, of the 12th Regiment. None of the officers will appear in uniform

The committee in charge of the tournament has received over seven hundred entries for the different contests. On the opening night, Monday, Governor Black will be present with his staff, in uniform. I is expected that Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff will deliver the speech declaring the tournament open. The Governor of New-Jersey will be represented by Inspector-General Spencer and the Governor's staff

will be furnished by the 1st and a land and N. N. Y. S. N. Y. The Lieutenant-Governor will entertain Adjutant-General Tillinghast and the other members of Governor Black's staff at the Union League Club of Brooklyn on Monday evening. After the dinner the Lieutenant-Governor and his guests will attend the tournament at the Garden.

A dispatch was received late last night from Burlington, Vt., saying that Troop F would leave Fort Ethan Allen on Sunday evening. In that case they would not reach here until Monday morning, and a parade might be a feature of their reception by the military here.

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS.

NORMANDIE Barry & wife, Colum- W. B. Otter, Buffalo, Chio, E. W. Newell & wife, Pitte Ohio, Ohio, innell, New-Bedford, Miss Terry, New-York, Miss Terry, Miss Terry, New-York, Miss Terry, M W. Renshaw, Balti- i BROADWAY CENTRAL Mrs. S. E. Parmies & family PARK AVENUE. Boston. Larrie, Quebec, Stevens, Galesburg, III. Worcester, W. Branning & family.

VENDOME. Appleton & wife, ore. Nashvill. J. Snyder & wife, Atlanta. W. Houlter & family, Hart-Turnin & wife

EVERETT WESTMINSTER. C. H. Johnson & wife, Sag E. I. Sassaman, Toledo. Kelly Scranton. Burke, Scranton. is Burke, Scranton. Bartlett & wife, Mil- A S. Malcombson, Allaire, MARIRODOUGH

WINDSOR. M. Ward, Washington, F. Wetherell, New-Lon- Miss L. H. Christy, Campbell & wife.

CLUB OFFICERS ELECTED.

The George Washington Club, which is affiliated with the McKiniey League of the State of New-York, held its annual meeting at No. 29 East Third-st, last night, and elected the following

D. J. Kelcher, president: James D. Moline, Frank White and Augustus Blass, vice-presidents; Alli-son Mitchell, treasurer; M. C. Munch, secretary; Peter Zinkelman, jr., assistant secretary; Frank Peters, sergeant-at-arms; Edward Seidler, J. A. Lora, R. J. Trimel, trustees. Speeches were made after the election by members of the club. The club's annual ball will take place at No. 19 St. Mark's Place on January 25.

THE TIMES" CONCERNING MR. WOLCOTT. London, Jan. 7 .- "The Times" welcomes Senator Edward O. Wolcott, who has come to Europe sound the sentiment on the silver question. It praises his capacity and integrity, and says that President-elect McKinley could not have chosen a more acceptable envoy. Nevertheless, the failure of his mission, in any other sense than as a political move to placate the Silverites, is certain.

LOOKING FOR A BIG ROLL OF BILLS. The following advertisement appeared in a more

ing paper of yesterday: Lost-Fifty-seven hundred dollars in bills, betwee Broadway, Chambers-st, elevated station to Seven ty-second-st, West Liberal reward to party re-turning same to No. 259 West Seventy-second-st.

The house, the number of which is given in the advertisement, is unoccupied, save by a caretaker, who declined to give his name, but who, it was son. When seen at the house yesterday by a Tribune reporter, Utchirson refused to say to whom the lost money belonged. The loser of the to be allowed to use the number of the vacant house in order that he might escape the notoriety which his loss would occasion him.

W. E. Diller, the owner of the house, was seen at No. 284 Columbus-ave., concerning the advertisement, which he said had been inserted without his permission. He had not heard of the loss, he the advertisement was genuine, because the care-taker had been in his employ for seven years, and he believed him to be an honest man. How the caretaker should have friends who had sufficient money to lose 5.700 at one time he failed to ex-plain. The money, up to a late hour last night, had not neen recovered, and no report of the lose had been sent to the police station in West Sixty-eighth-st. The police there believe that the ad-vertisement was placed in the paper as a scheme to sell the house, which has been idle since its completion, nearly a year ago.

THE EARTH'S INTERNAL HEAT.